

Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 1 243 546 A3**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:  
11.12.2002 Bulletin 2002/50

(51) Int Cl.7: **B67C 3/20, B67C 3/02**

(43) Date of publication A2:  
25.09.2002 Bulletin 2002/39

(21) Application number: **02425166.2**

(22) Date of filing: **15.03.2002**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE TR**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Sogliani, Claudio**  
46100 Mantova (IT)  
• **Cavallari, Stefano**  
40135 Bologna (IT)

(30) Priority: **21.03.2001 IT BO010161**

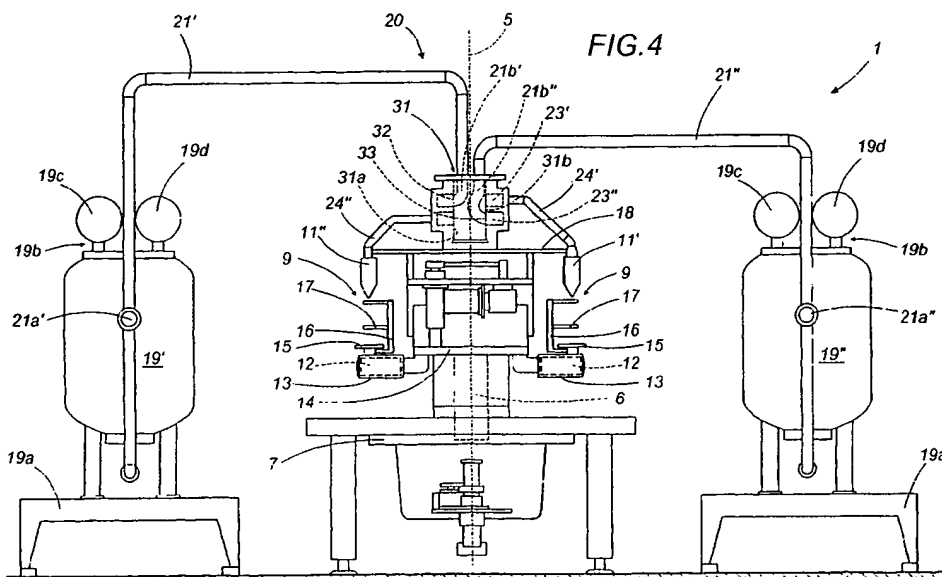
(74) Representative: **Lanzoni, Luciano**  
c/o **BUGNION S.p.A.**  
Via Goito, 18  
40126 Bologna (IT)

(71) Applicant: **AZIONARIA COSTRUZIONI  
MACCHINE AUTOMATICHE-A.C.M.A.-S.p.A.**  
I-40131 Bologna (IT)

(54) **Filling machine**

(57) Containers are filled with liquids by equipment incorporating a carousel (4) rotatable about a vertical axis (5), and a number of filler heads (9) mounted to the carousel (4), each comprising a platform (10, 15) on which to set a container (2), a nozzle (11) aligned with the platform and serving to direct at least one type of liquid into the container, also a dynamometer (25) asso-

ciated with the platform (10, 15) and sensing the weight of the container (2). The equipment includes at least one tank (19) holding at least one liquid to be batched into the containers (2), and a fixed pipeline (21) of which a first end (21a) is connected to the tank (19) and a second end (21b) connected by way of a rotary coupling (22) to a manifold (23) at the top end (4a) of the carousel (4).



EP 1 243 546 A3



European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 02 42 5166

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	EP 0 373 396 A (AZIONARIA COSTRUZIONI) 20 June 1990 (1990-06-20) * column 3, line 28 - column 4, line 58; figures 1-3 *	1,4,9	B67C3/20 B67C3/02
Y	US 5 713 403 A (JUNG KLAUS-WERNER ET AL) 3 February 1998 (1998-02-03) * column 1, line 50 - line 65 * * column 3, line 45 - column 4, line 19; claim 2; figures 1-2A *	1-7,10, 11	
Y	US 5 287 896 A (GRAFFIN ANDRE) 22 February 1994 (1994-02-22) * the whole document *	1-7,10, 11	
X	US 2 060 276 A (BONDURANT CARLTON W) 10 November 1936 (1936-11-10) * page 4, column 1, line 66 - page 4, column 2, line 46; figure 1 *	12-14	
X	DE 28 48 988 A (ORTHMANN & HERBST) 14 May 1980 (1980-05-14) * page 8, line 4 - line 14; figure 1 *	12	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) B67C B65B
A	US 1 804 985 A (HOFFMAN ALBERT F) 12 May 1931 (1931-05-12) * page 3, line 42 - page 4, line 123; figures 1,3,5-8 *	4-7	
A	EP 0 052 546 A (SERAC SA) 26 May 1982 (1982-05-26) * the whole document *	1,10,11	
A	FR 1 208 576 A (HOLSTEIN & KAPPERT MASCHF) 24 February 1960 (1960-02-24) * figure 1 *	3	
		-/--	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 1 October 2002	Examiner Müller, C
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03.92 (P04001)



European Patent  
Office

Application Number  
EP 02 42 5166

### CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ Only part of the claims have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claim(s):
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

### LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

see sheet B

- ☒ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the Search Division did not invite payment of any additional fee.
- ☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☐ None of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims, namely claims:



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 02 42 5166

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A	GB 974 519 A (SIEMENS AG) 4 November 1964 (1964-11-04) * page 1, line 42 - line 45 *	10, 11	
A	EP 1 072 511 A (SHIBUYA KOGYO CO LTD) 31 January 2001 (2001-01-31)		
A	US 4 676 286 A (AIUOLA FRANCO ET AL) 30 June 1987 (1987-06-30)		
A	DE 26 49 758 A (SCHLEICHER LEONHARD) 3 May 1978 (1978-05-03)		
A	DE 27 36 332 A (KRONSEDER HERMANN) 15 February 1979 (1979-02-15)		
A	FR 2 168 696 A (GRAFFIN ANDRE) 31 August 1973 (1973-08-31)		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>1 October 2002</b>	Examiner <b>Müller, C</b>
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone  Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category  A : technological background  O : non-written disclosure  P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention  E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date  D : document cited in the application  L : document cited for other reasons  &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03 92 (P04001)



European Patent  
Office

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION  
SHEET B

Application Number  
EP 02 42 5166

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claims: 1-11

Filling machine

2. Claims: 12-14

Stationary tank

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 02 42 5166

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

01-10-2002

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0373396	A	20-06-1990	IT	1225360 B	13-11-1990
			EP	0373396 A1	20-06-1990
US 5713403	A	03-02-1998	DE	19513064 A1	10-10-1996
			IT	MI960660 A1	06-10-1997
US 5287896	A	22-02-1994	FR	2679516 A1	29-01-1993
			BR	9202752 A	24-11-1992
			DE	69201928 D1	11-05-1995
			DE	69201928 T2	14-12-1995
			EP	0524850 A1	27-01-1993
			ES	2072725 T3	16-07-1995
			JP	5223627 A	31-08-1993
US 2060276	A	10-11-1936	NONE		
DE 2848988	A	14-05-1980	DE	2848988 A1	14-05-1980
US 1804985	A	12-05-1931	NONE		
EP 0052546	A	26-05-1982	FR	2493800 A1	14-05-1982
			BR	8107395 A	10-08-1982
			EP	0052546 A2	26-05-1982
			ES	507067 D0	01-10-1982
			ES	8300057 A1	01-01-1983
			JP	57111417 A	10-07-1982
			ZA	8107808 A	27-10-1982
FR 1208576	A	24-02-1960	NONE		
GB 974519	A	04-11-1964	DE	1125204 B	08-03-1962
EP 1072511	A	31-01-2001	JP	2001039493 A	13-02-2001
			EP	1072511 A1	31-01-2001
			US	6399901 B1	04-06-2002
US 4676286	A	30-06-1987	IT	1169161 B	27-05-1987
			DE	3402136 A1	02-08-1984
			ES	529502 D0	16-01-1985
			ES	8502393 A1	01-04-1985
			FR	2540089 A1	03-08-1984
			GB	2134089 A ,B	08-08-1984
			JP	59142996 A	16-08-1984
DE 2649758	A	03-05-1978	DE	2649758 A1	03-05-1978

EPO FORM P459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/02

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 02 42 5166

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

01-10-2002

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 2736332 A	15-02-1979	DE 2736332 A1	15-02-1979
		AT 366604 B	26-04-1982
		AT 915977 A	15-09-1981
		CA 1065284 A1	30-10-1979
		CH 629161 A5	15-04-1982
		FR 2380983 A1	15-09-1978
		GB 1574289 A	03-09-1980
		IT 1102379 B	07-10-1985
		JP 1254287 C	12-03-1985
		JP 53125374 A	01-11-1978
		JP 59029516 B	20-07-1984
		NL 7801806 A , B,	22-08-1978
		SE 439475 B	17-06-1985
		SE 7800907 A	18-08-1978
		US 4136719 A	30-01-1979
FR 2168696 A	31-08-1973	FR 2168696 A5	31-08-1973

EPC FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:  
25.09.2002 Bulletin 2002/39

(51) Int Cl.7: **B67C 3/20, B67C 3/02**

(21) Application number: **02425166.2**

(22) Date of filing: **15.03.2002**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE TR**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Sogliani, Claudio**  
46100 Mantova (IT)  
• **Cavallari, Stefano**  
40135 Bologna (IT)

(30) Priority: **21.03.2001 IT BO010161**

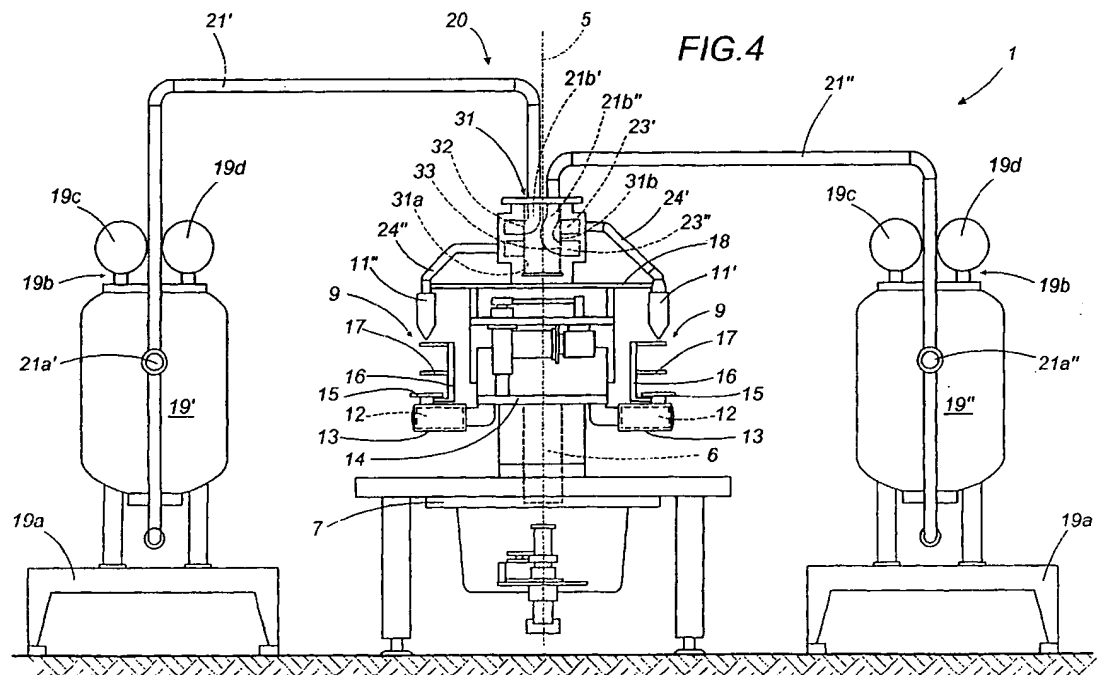
(74) Representative: **Lanzoni, Luciano**  
**c/o BUGNION S.p.A.**  
**Via Goito, 18**  
**40126 Bologna (IT)**

(71) Applicant: **AZIONARIA COSTRUZIONI  
MACCHINE AUTOMATICHE-A.C.M.A.-S.p.A.**  
**I-40131 Bologna (IT)**

(54) **Filling machine**

(57) Containers are filled with liquids by equipment incorporating a carousel (4) rotatable about a vertical axis (5), and a number of filler heads (9) mounted to the carousel (4), each comprising a platform (10, 15) on which to set a container (2), a nozzle (11) aligned with the platform and serving to direct at least one type of liquid into the container, also a dynamometer (25) asso-

ciated with the platform (10, 15) and sensing the weight of the container (2). The equipment includes at least one tank (19) holding at least one liquid to be batched into the containers (2), and a fixed pipeline (21) of which a first end (21a) is connected to the tank (19) and a second end (21b) connected by way of a rotary coupling (22) to a manifold (23) at the top end (4a) of the carousel (4).





## Description

[0001] The present invention relates to equipment for filling containers with materials, preferably liquids.

[0002] The prior art embraces equipment for filling containers with liquid materials, furnished with a carousel that carries a plurality of filler heads each comprising a dispensing nozzle from which a predetermined quantity of material can be directed into a relative container positioned on a platform. The single container is advanced by the carousel from an infeed station at which it is placed on one of the platforms, toward an outfeed station where, having been filled with the material being batched, it is removed from the carousel and conveyed to a further stage of the production cycle.

[0003] The material dispensed into the containers can be held in a tank mounted directly above the carousel. This solution favours the embodiment of equipment exhibiting compact geometry and manageable overall dimensions, but severely limits the versatility of the carousel in terms of use.

[0004] In effect, one material only can be dispensed into the containers, signifying in practice that a single carousel cannot be used during the course of a given production run to fill all the containers with more than one material, or to fill different containers with different materials. There are also difficulties experienced in cleaning the dispensing nozzles, a particularly important operation in the case of perishable materials such as foodstuffs. The nozzles and their delivery systems can in point of fact be flushed through only after the tank has been emptied completely and filled with a cleansing solution.

[0005] To overcome the drawbacks in question, the prior art embraces machines equipped with a plurality of fixed tanks installed separately from the carousel and connected to the dispensing nozzles by way of pipelines. Using equipment of this type, a single carousel can be supplied with different materials at one and the same time, and a single container can be filled with two or more different materials.

[0006] The prescribed quantity of each material to be dispensed into the single container is measured by time: the nozzles incorporate filler valves that remain open to allow passage of the material for a predetermined interval of time only.

[0007] These measurements are none too accurate however, being strictly dependent on the physical conditions to which the material is subject.

[0008] Marginal changes in ambient conditions can thus significantly affect the mass of material dispensed into the container.

[0009] In the case of liquids, for example, temperature has a notable effect on viscosity, and consequently on the rate at which the material flows through the pipelines connecting the tanks to the nozzles. The measurement of a time allowed for a liquid to flow, when the amount of the flow is notably variable, cannot therefore ensure

accurate control over the quantity of material directed into the containers.

[0010] The object of the present invention is to provide equipment capable of dispensing markedly precise quantities of different materials into containers.

[0011] The stated object is duly realized according to the invention in equipment for filling containers with materials, preferably liquids, comprising: a carousel rotatable about a first axis; a plurality of filler heads mounted to the carousel, each presenting a support on which to stand a container; a dispensing device aligned with the support and serving to direct at least one material into the container; means associated with the support, by which to weigh the container; at least one tank holding at least one material to be dispensed into the containers; and connection means operating between the tank and the dispensing devices, by which the dispensing devices are supplied with the material held in the tank.

[0012] In a preferred embodiment, the equipment includes a plurality of tanks each presenting a fixed base and containing a relative material to be dispensed into at least one of the containers, the connection means operating between each tank and at least one of the dispensing devices.

[0013] The invention will now be described in detail, by way of example, with the aid of the accompanying drawings, in which:

- figure 1 shows a first embodiment of equipment according to the present invention, illustrated in a side elevation with certain parts omitted for clarity;
- figure 2 is a detail of figure 1, illustrated in a side elevation with certain parts in section;
- figure 3 shows a second embodiment of equipment according to the present invention, illustrated in a side elevation with certain parts omitted for clarity;
- figure 4 shows a third embodiment of equipment according to the present invention, illustrated in a side elevation with certain parts omitted for clarity.

[0014] With reference to figure 1 of the accompanying drawings, 1 denotes equipment, in its entirety, for filling containers 2 with materials, and preferably with liquids.

[0015] The equipment comprises a frame 3 supporting a carousel 4 rotatable about a substantially vertical first axis denoted 5. The carousel 4 is carried by a shaft 6, mounted rotatably to the frame 3 and coinciding with the first axis 5, of which a bottom end 6a is coupled to a flange 7 carrying means 8 of familiar type, and therefore not described further, by which the carousel 4 is set in rotation.

[0016] The shaft 6 also carries a plurality of filler heads 9 disposed circumferentially on the carousel, equispaced angularly about the first axis 5. Each filler head 9 comprises a support 10 on which to stand one of the containers 2, also a dispensing device 11 aligned with the support 10 and able thus to direct at least one material into the mouth 2a of a container 2, and means 12

associated with the support 10, by which to weigh the container 2.

[0017] Each support 10 is carried by an arm 13 connected to a second flange 14 mounted on the shaft 6, and presents a platform 15 on which to stand a single container 2, the platform 15 in turn presenting an upright 16 with lateral appendages 17 by which the container 2 is restrained.

[0018] The dispensing devices 11 are arranged around the periphery of a circular third flange 18, aligned on the vertical axes of the respective platforms 15. Each of the dispensing devices 11, which are of a conventional type, can be made to alternate between an operating condition in which it directs at least one material into the container 2, and at least one non-operating condition in which it does not direct material into the container 2. The change in state of the dispensing devices between the operating and the non-operating condition occurs according to the weight of the material directed into the container, as will be described in due course, and is piloted by a controller of conventional type (and therefore not illustrated in the drawings) connected to the weighing means 12.

[0019] The dispensing devices 11 are supplied from at least one tank 19 containing the material to be batched into the containers 2. The tank 19 stands on a fixed base 19a detached from the carousel 4 and is embodied, advantageously, as a fluid-tight enclosure comprising means 19b by which to vary the pressure within the selfsame enclosure; such means consist in a aspirator 19c operating internally of the tank 19 in such a manner as to remove air from the enclosed space and thus reduce pressure, and a compressor 19d operating internally of the tank 19 in such a manner as to force air into the space and thus increase pressure.

[0020] The equipment 1 comprises connection means 20 operating between the tank 19 and the dispensing devices 11, comprising a fixed pipeline 21 of which a first end 21a is connected to the tank 19 and a second end 21b is connected by way of a rotary coupling 22 to a manifold 23 positioned at the top end 4a of the carousel 4. The manifold 23 provides a fluid connection between the fixed pipeline 21 and a plurality of movable pipelines 24 associated rigidly with the carousel 4, each connected by a first end 24a to a relative dispensing device and interfaced by way of a second end 24b with the manifold 23.

[0021] In an alternative embodiment, the manifold 23 of the connection means 20 might be associated rigidly with the fixed pipeline 21 and coupled rotatably to the movable pipelines 24.

[0022] Referring to figure 2, a preferred embodiment of the weighing means 12 will include a dynamometer 25 housed internally of a cavity 26 afforded by each arm 13 of the carousel 4. The dynamometer 25 is associated with the support 10 in such a way as to measure a force acting vertically on the selfsame support 10. More precisely, the dynamometer 25 comprises an electrical

strain gauge 27 of which a first end 27a is anchored to a central portion 4a of the carousel 4, or in practice to a portion 13a of the arm 13, and a second end 27b associated with the support 10 presents a contact element 28. Each support 10 presents a stem 29 extending vertically downward from the platform 15 and partly occupying the cavity 26. The stem 29 exhibits a transverse projection 29a against which the contact element 28 of the dynamometer is caused to locate; thus, the support 10 is connected to the arm 13 in such a way that the weight of the container 2 bears on the second end 27b of the strain gauge 27. The weighing means 12 also comprise a transducer of conventional type (not illustrated in the drawings), connected to the strain gauge 27, which is able to sense the deformation of the gauge induced by the weight of the container 2 and relay a corresponding signal to the controller.

[0023] With reference to figure 3, which illustrates a second embodiment of the invention, the equipment 1 comprises a plurality of tanks 19 each presenting the same characteristics as the tank 19 of figure 1 described previously and containing a relative material to be directed into at least one of the containers 2.

[0024] In this instance the connection means 20 operate between each single tank 19 and at least one of the dispensing devices 11 mounted to the carousel 4, of the type described above. In effect, the connection means 20 comprise a plurality of fixed pipelines 21 each extending between a respective tank 19 and the manifold.

[0025] To the end that all the dispensing devices 11 can be supplied with a given material at once, each of the fixed pipelines 21 is controlled by a valve 30 pilotable between a number of operating conditions, each corresponding to a situation in which one of the fixed pipelines 21 is opened and the remainder are all closed.

[0026] Referring to figure 4, which illustrates a third embodiment of the present invention, the connection means 20 are configured in such a way as to allow of supplying different dispensing devices 11 with different materials simultaneously. In this example the equipment comprises a plurality of manifolds 23 each connected to a single tank 19 and supplying a relative set of dispensing devices 11.

[0027] In particular, observing figure 4, the equipment comprises a first tank denoted 19', holding a first product, to which the first end 21a' of a first fixed pipeline 21' is connected. A second end 21b' of the first fixed pipeline 21' is connected to the internal wall 31a afforded by a tubular housing 31 occupying a fixed position and centred on an axis that coincides with the first axis 5. At the point where this same second end 21b' of the first fixed pipeline 21' is connected, the tubular housing 31 presents a first passage 32 by way of which the first fixed pipeline 21' is connected to a first annular manifold 23' centred on the first axis 5 and breasted rotatably with an external wall 31b of the housing 31. The first annular manifold 23' in turn is connected to at least one first dis-

dispensing device 11' by way of at least one first movable pipeline 24'.

[0028] The equipment of figure 4 further comprises a second tank 19" holding a second product, to which the first end 21a" of a second fixed pipeline 21" is connected. A second end 21b" of the second fixed pipeline 21" is connected to the internal wall 31a of the fixed tubular housing 31, and at the point where this same second end 21b" of the second fixed pipeline 21" is connected, the tubular housing 31 presents a second passage 33 by way of which the second fixed pipeline 21" is connected to a second annular manifold 23" centred on the first axis 5 and breasted rotatably with the external wall 31b of the housing 31. The second annular manifold 23" is connected to at least one second dispensing device 11" by way of at least one second movable pipeline 24".

[0029] The operation of the equipment 1, of which the various embodiments have been described thus far prevalently in structural terms, is as follows.

[0030] When an empty container 2 is positioned on the support 10 of a filler head 9, its tare value is first measured by the relative weighing means 12. Thereafter, the dispensing device 11 is activated and material held in the tank 19 will be directed into the container 2. The pressure of the flow of material supplied to the dispensing devices 11 can be controlled by varying the pressure internally of the tank 19 through the agency of the negative or positive pressurizing means 19b mentioned above. Citing Italian patent application BO98A 000457 in this regard, where the material being batched into the containers 2 is an especially viscous liquid, it may be advantageous to raise the pressure in the tank so that the material reaches the containers 2 more quickly. Conversely, where the material being batched into the containers 2 is a readily foamable fluid, it may help to maintain low pressure in the tank and thus prevent the dispensing devices from releasing a jet into the relative container with a force likely to generate an appreciable quantity of foam.

[0031] During the fill, the weight of the container 2 is monitored by the weighing means 12. The moment that these same means measure a value equal to the tare of the container 2, plus the predetermined weight of the material to be dispensed into the container, the relative controller causes the flow of material to be cut off by piloting the relative dispensing device 11 to revert to the non-operating condition. The dosage of the prescribed quantity of material dispensed into each container 2 is thus rendered notably accurate and reliable.

[0032] When the dispensing devices 11 and the relative pipelines 24 and 21 need flushing through, it will be sufficient to connect the fixed pipeline 21 to a source of cleansing fluid. Accordingly, it becomes possible to clean the equipment 1 thoroughly, and without emptying the tank 19 holding the material to be dispensed into the containers 2.

[0033] In the case of the second embodiment illustrated in figure 3, the equipment 1 is able to dispense pre-

cise quantities of different materials into each of the single containers 2. In this instance, the controller first causes the valve 30 to connect the dispensing devices 11 to a tank 19 holding a first material to be batched into the containers 2. When the weighing means 12 indicate that the quantity of the first material dispensed into the container is equal to that prescribed, the valve 30 will connect the dispensing devices 11 to a tank 19 holding another material to be batched in the containers. Accordingly, it becomes possible to fill the single containers 2 with different quantities of different materials, each of which corresponding exactly to a prescribed value.

[0034] In the case of the third embodiment illustrated in figure 4, the equipment 1 is able to distribute different materials into different containers. To advantage, a first set of dispensing devices 11' can be connected to a first tank 19' holding a first material, whilst a second set of dispensing devices 11" can be connected to a second tank 19" holding a second material. The weighing means 12 associated with each filler head will again ensure that the correct quantity of material is dispensed into each container 2. Accordingly, containers can be filled with different materials using a single carousel, and the versatility of the equipment 1 is enhanced further.

## Claims

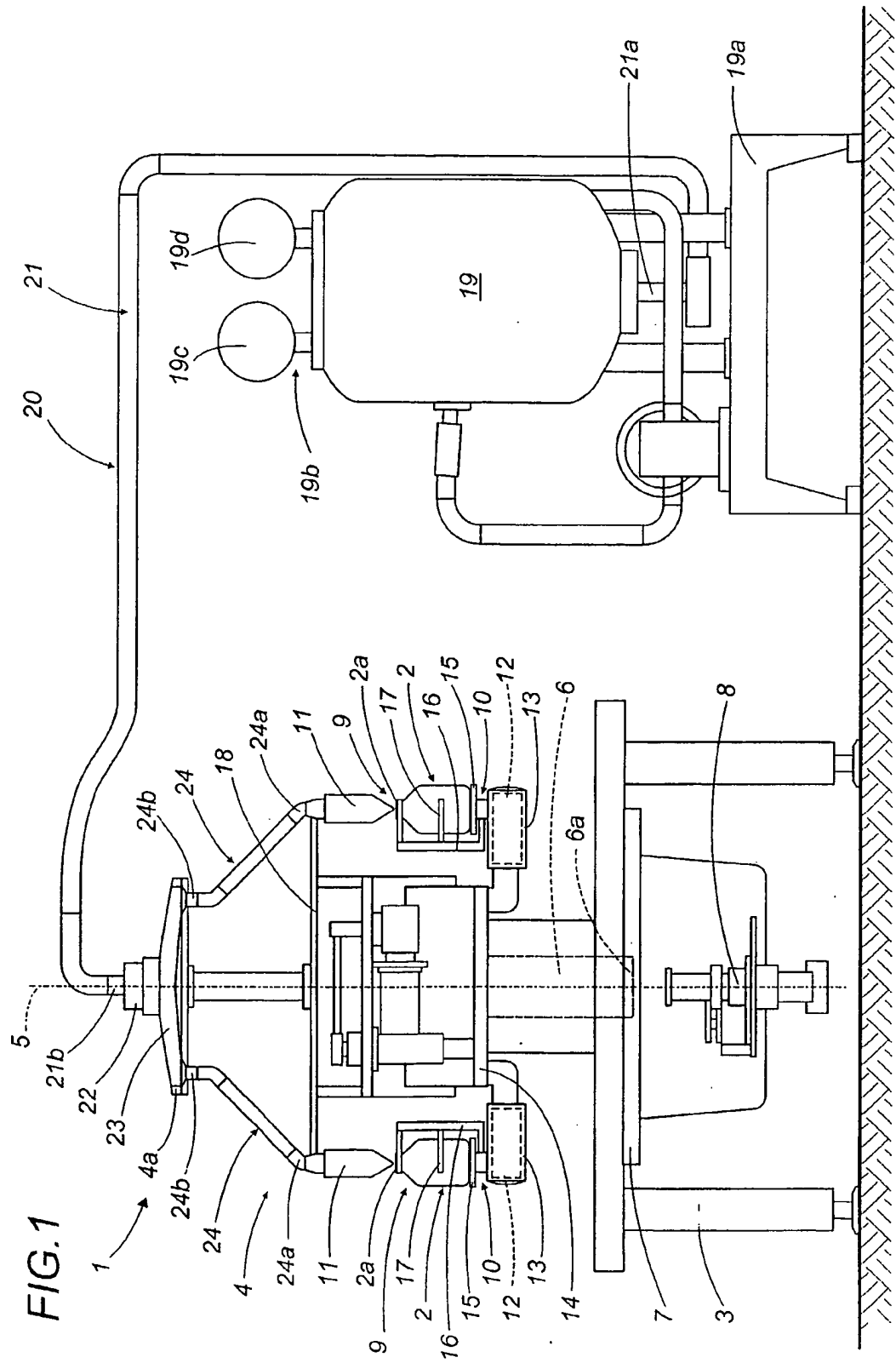
1. Equipment for filling containers with materials, preferably liquids, **characterized in that** it comprises: a carousel (4) rotatable about a first axis (5); a plurality of filler heads (9) mounted to the carousel (4), each presenting a support (10) on which to stand a container (2); a dispensing device (11) aligned with the support (10) and serving to direct at least one material into the container (2); means (12) associated with the support (10), by which to weigh the container (2); at least one tank (19) holding at least one material to be dispensed into the containers (2); and connection means (20) operating between the tank (19) and the dispensing devices (11), by which the dispensing devices (11) are supplied with the material held in the tank (19).
2. Equipment as in claim 1, comprising a plurality of tanks (19), each containing a relative material to be dispensed into at least one of the containers (2), wherein the connection means (20) operate between each tank (19) and at least one of the dispensing devices (11).
3. Equipment as in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein each tank (19) presents a fixed base (19a) detached from the carousel (4).
4. Equipment as in preceding claims, wherein the connection means (20) comprise at least one fixed pipeline (21) connected to at least one of the tanks

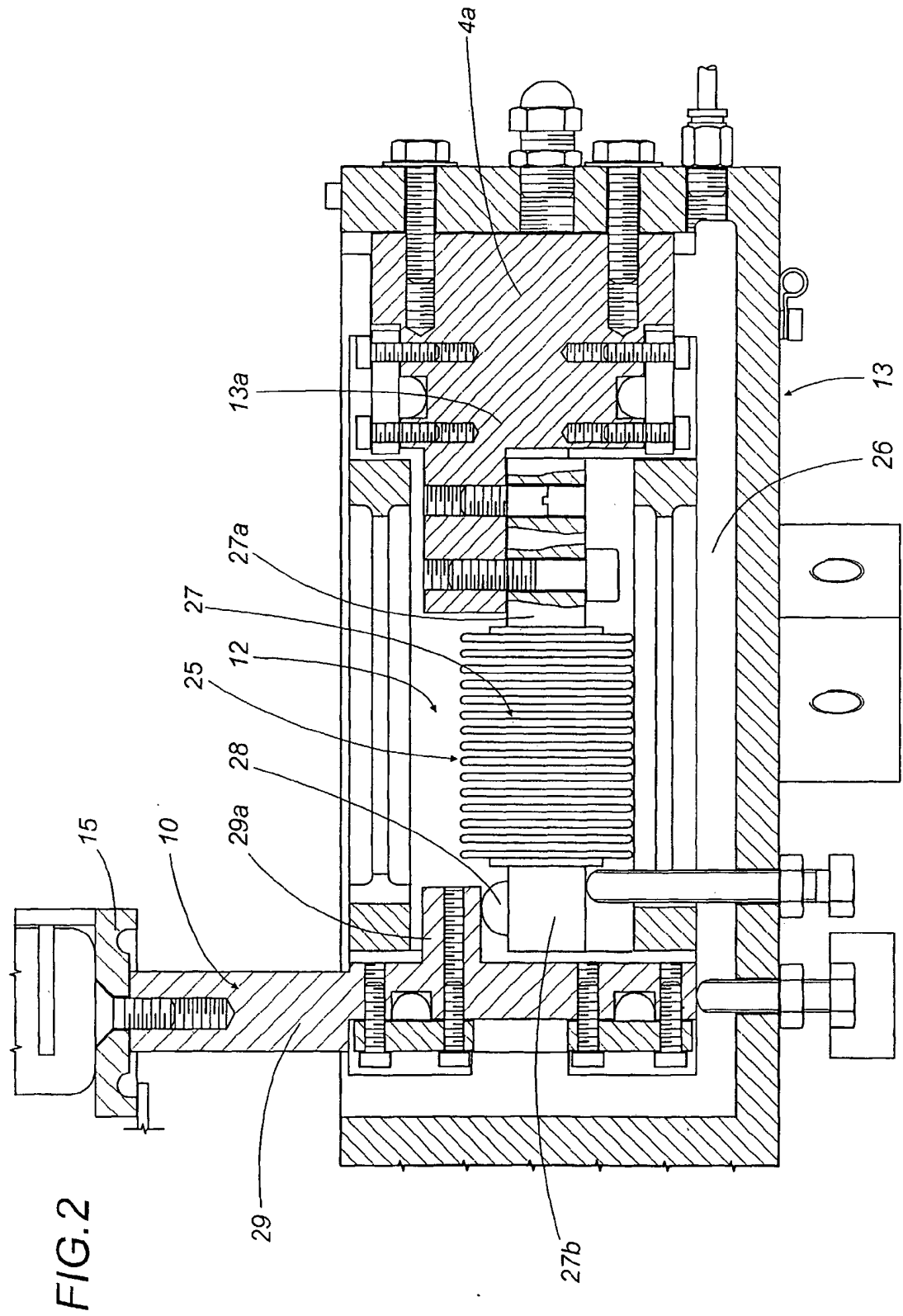
(19), and at least one movable pipeline (24) connected to at least one of the dispensing devices (11), rotatable with the carousel (4) as one about the first axis (5) and coupled to the fixed pipeline (21) by way of a fluid connection.

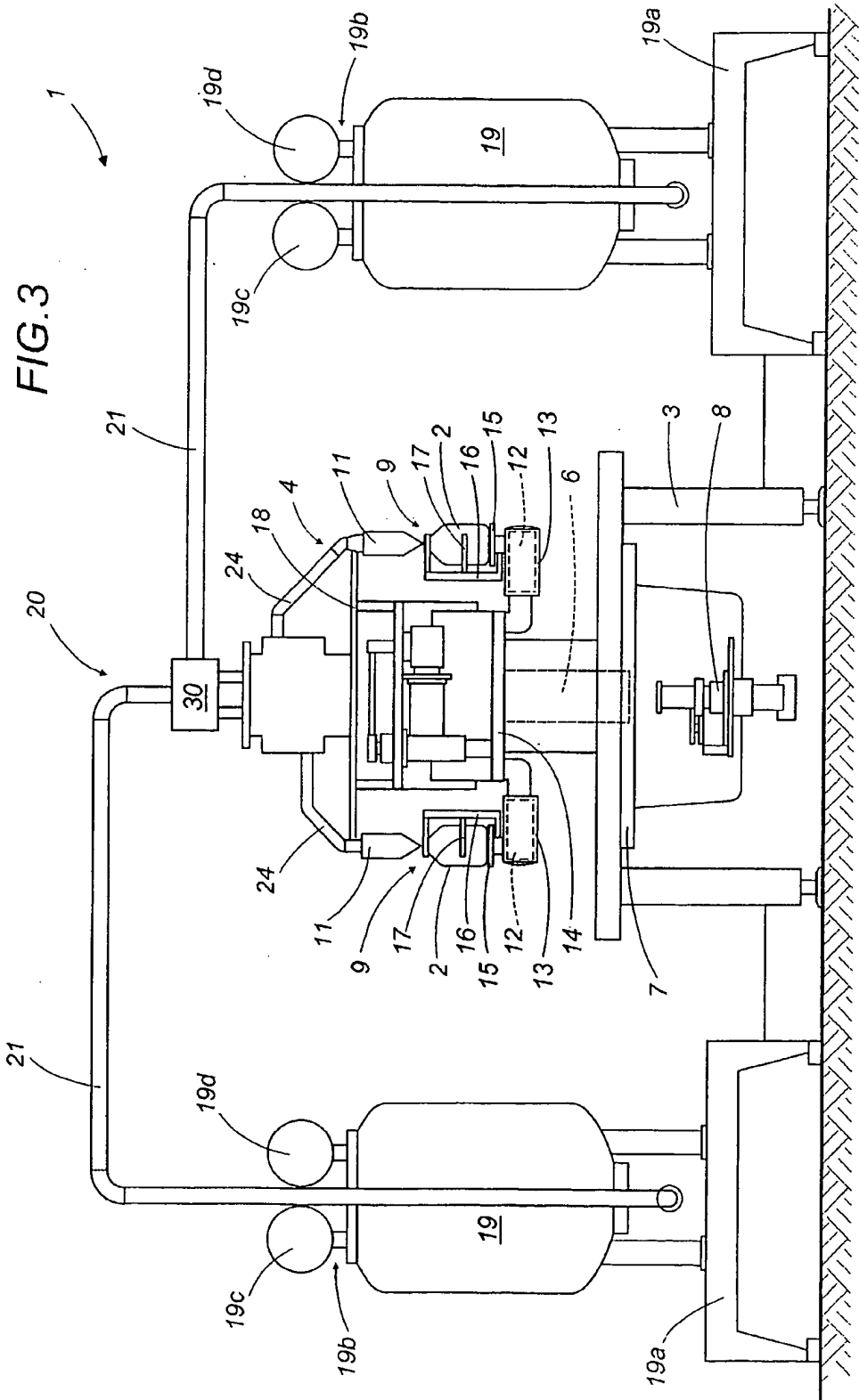
5. Equipment as in claim 4, wherein the connection means (20) further comprise a manifold (23) with which both the fixed pipeline (21) and the movable pipeline (24) are interfaced, the movable pipeline (24) connected in rigid association and the fixed pipeline (21) rotatably.
6. Equipment as in claim 4, wherein the connection means (20) further comprise a manifold (23) with which both the fixed pipeline (21) and the movable pipeline (24) are interfaced, the fixed pipeline (21) connected in rigid association and the movable pipeline (24) rotatably.
7. Equipment as in claim 5 or claim 6, comprising a plurality of manifolds (23', 23''), a plurality of fixed pipelines (21', 21'') and a plurality of movable pipelines (24', 24''), wherein each of the manifolds (23', 23'') is connected to a respective tank (19', 19'') by way of one of the fixed pipelines (21', 21'') and to at least one respective dispensing device (11', 11'') by way of one of the movable pipelines (24', 24'').
8. Equipment as in claim 5 or claim 6 where dependent on claim 2, wherein connection means (20) comprise a plurality of fixed pipelines (21) each extending between a relative tank (19) and the manifold (23), and at least one valve (30) operating on at least one of the fixed pipelines (21) and pilotable between respective conditions in which the fixed pipeline (21) is open and closed.
9. Equipment as in preceding claims, wherein each dispensing device (11) can be made to alternate between an operating condition in which it directs at least one material into the container (2), and at least one non-operating condition in which it does not direct material into the container (2), each filler head (9) comprising a controller connected to the weighing means (12) and able to pilot the alternation of the respective dispensing device (11) between the operating and the non-operating condition.
10. Equipment as in preceding claims, wherein the weighing means (12) comprise a dynamometer (25) connected to the support (10) in such a way as to measure a force acting vertically on the selfsame support (10).
11. Equipment as in claim 10 where dependent on claim 9, wherein the dynamometer (25) comprises an electrical strain gauge (27) of which a first end (27a)

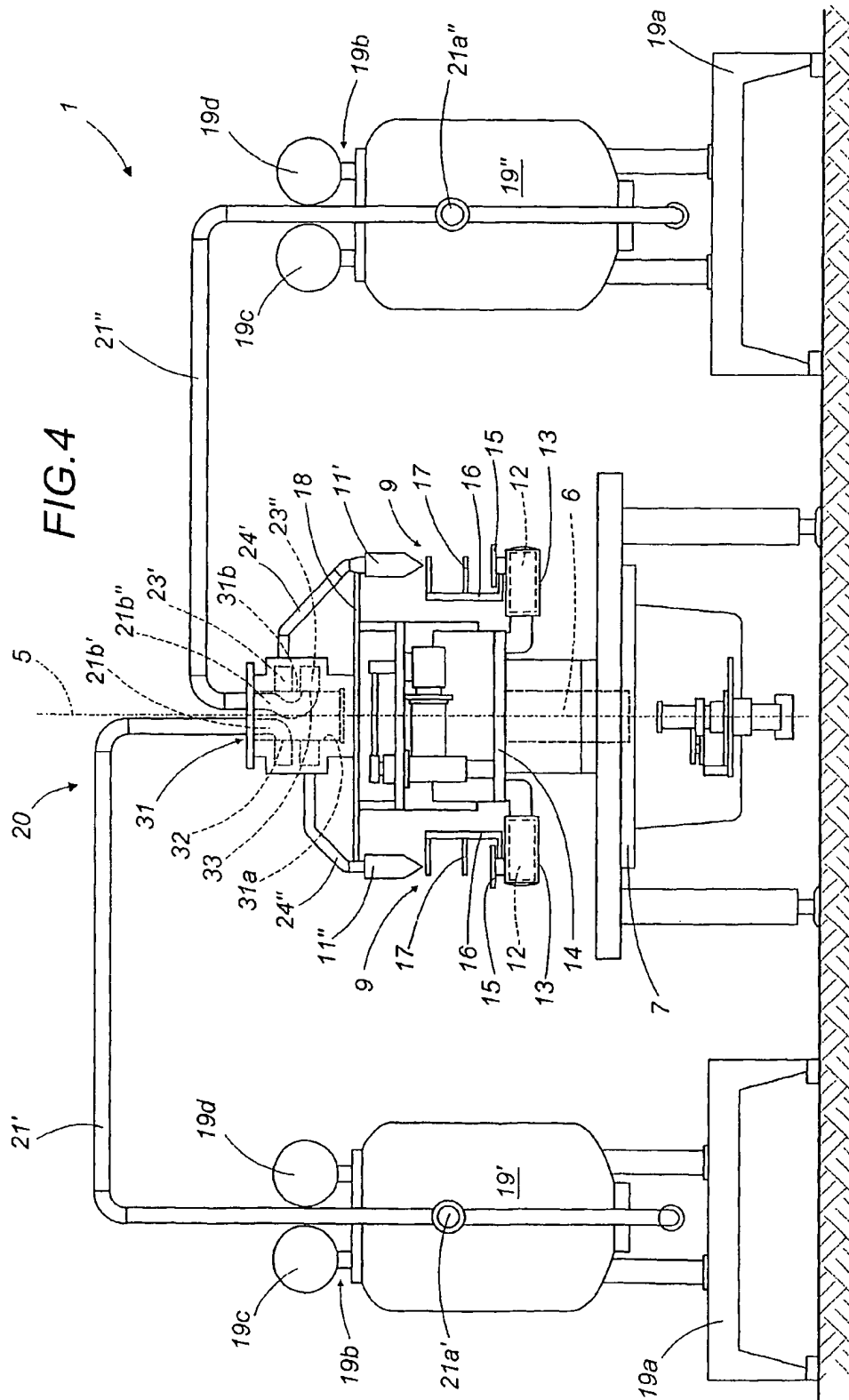
is connected to a central portion (4a) of the carousel (4) and a second end associated with the support (10), also a transducer operating between the strain gauge (27) and the controller.

12. Equipment as in preceding claims, wherein at least one of the tanks (19) is furnished with means (19b) by which to vary the pressure inside the selfsame tank (19).
13. Equipment as in claim 12, wherein the tanks (19) are fluid-tight enclosures and pressure variation means (19b) comprise an aspirator (19c) operating internally of the tank (19) in such a manner as to remove air from the enclosure and thus reduce pressure in the tank (19).
14. Equipment as in claim 12 or claim 13, wherein the tanks (19) are fluid-tight enclosures and pressure variation means (19b) comprise a compressor (19d) operating internally of the tank (19) in such a manner as to force air into the enclosure and thus increase pressure in the tank (19).











**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**